TREATIES

BETWEEN

HER MAJESTY

AND

THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

WITH

RULES FOR TRADE

AND

TARIFF OF DUTIES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1861.

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TREATY of Peace, Friendship, and Commerce, between Her Majesty and the Emperor of China.

Signed, in the English and Chinese languages, at Tien-tsin, June 26, 1858.

[*Ratifications exchanged at Peking, October* 24, 1860.]

HER MAJESTY the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of China, being desirous to put an end to the existing misunderstanding between the two countries, and to place their relations on a more satisfactory footing in future, have resolved to proceed to a revision and improvement of the Treaties existing between them; and, for that purpose, have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, a Peer of the United Kingdom, and Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle;

And His Majesty the Emperor of China, the High Commissioners Kweiliang, a Senior Chief Secretary of State, styled of the East Cabinet, Captain-General of the Plain White Banner of the Manchu Banner Force, Superintendent-General of the administration of Criminal Law; and Hwashana, one of His Imperial Majesty's Expositors of the Classics, Manchu President of the Office for the regulation of the Civil Establishment, Captain-General of the Bordered Blue Banner of the Chinese Banner Force, and Visitor of the Office of Interpretation.

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

The Treaty of Peace and Amity between the two nations, signed at Nanking on the twenty-ninth day of August, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-two, is hereby renewed and confirmed.

The Supplementary Treaty and General Regulations of Trade having been amended and improved, and the substance of their provisions having been incorporated in this Treaty, the said Supplementary Treaty and General Regulations of Trade are hereby abrogated.

ARTICLE II.

For the better preservation of harmony in future, Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and His Majesty the Emperor of China mutually agree that, in accordance with the universal practice of great and friendly nations, Her Majesty the Queen, may, if She see fit, appoint Ambassadors, Ministers, or other Diplomatic Agents to the Court of Peking; and His Majesty the Emperor of China may, in like manner, if He see fit, appoint Ambassadors, Ministers, or other Diplomatic Agents to the Court of St. James'.

ARTICLE III.

His Majesty the Emperor of China hereby agrees, that the Ambassador, Minister, or other Diplomatic Agent, so appointed by Her Majesty the Queen of

Great Britain, may reside, with his family and establishment, permanently at the capital, or may visit it occasionally, at the option of the British Government. He shall not be called upon to perform any ceremony derogatory to him as representing the Sovereign of an independent nation on a footing of equality with that of China. On the other hand, he shall use the same forms of ceremony and respect to His Majesty the Emperor as are employed by the Ambassadors, Ministers, or Diplomatic Agents of Her Majesty towards the Sovereigns of independent and equal European nations.

It is further agreed, that Her Majesty's Government may acquire at Peking a site for building, or may hire houses for the accommodation of Her Majesty's Mission, and that the Chinese Government will assist it in so doing.

Her Majesty's Representative shall be at liberty to choose his own servants and attendants, who shall not be subjected to any kind of molestation whatever.

Any person guilty of disrespect or violence to Her Majesty's Representative, or to any member of his family or establishment, in deed or word, shall be severely punished.

ARTICLE IV.

It is further agreed, that no obstacle or difficulty shall be made to the free movements of Her Majesty's Representative, and that he, and the persons of his suite, may come and go, and travel at their pleasure. He shall, moreover, have full liberty to send and receive his correspondence, to and from any point on the sea-coast that he may select; and his letters and effects shall be held sacred and inviolable. He may employ, for their transmission, special couriers, who shall meet with the same protection and facilities for travelling as the persons employed in carrying despatches for the Imperial Government; and, generally, he shall enjoy the same privileges as are accorded to officers of the same rank by the usage and consent of Western nations.

All expenses attending the Diplomatic Mission of Great Britain in China shall be borne by the British Government.

ARTICLE V.

His Majesty the Emperor of China agrees to nominate one of the Secretaries of State, or a President of one of the Boards, as the high officer with whom the Ambassador, Minister, or other Diplomatic Agent of Her Majesty the Queen shall transact business, either personally or in writing, on a footing of perfect equality.

ARTICLE VI.

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain agrees that the privileges hereby secured shall be enjoyed in her dominions by the Ambassadors, Ministers, or Diplomatic Agents of the Emperor of China, accredited to the Court of Her Majesty.

ARTICLE VII.

Her Majesty the Queen may appoint one or more Consuls in the dominions of the Emperor of China; and such Consul or Consuls shall be at liberty to reside in any of the open ports or cities of China, as Her Majesty the Queen may consider most expedient for the interests of British commerce. They shall be treated with due respect by the Chinese authorities, and enjoy the same privileges and immunities as the Consular Officers of the most favoured nation.

Consuls and Vice-Consuls in charge shall rank with Intendents of Circuits; Vice-Consuls, Acting Vice-Consuls, and Interpreters, with Prefects. They shall have access to the official residences of these officers, and communicate with them, either personally or in writing, on a footing of equality, as the interests of the public service may require.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Christian religion, as professed by Protestants or Roman Catholics, inculcates the practice of virtue, and teaches man to do as he would be done by. Persons

teaching or professing it, therefore, shall alike be entitled to the protection of the Chinese authorities, nor shall any such, peaceably pursuing their calling, and not offending against the law, be persecuted or interfered with.

ARTICLE IX.

British subjects are hereby authorized to travel, for their pleasure or for purposes of trade, to all parts of the interior, under passports which will be issued by their Consuls, and countersigned by the local authorities. These passports, if demanded, must be produced for examination in the localities passed through. If the passport be not irregular, the bearer will be allowed to proceed, and no opposition shall be offered to his hiring persons or hiring vessels for the carriage of his baggage or merchandize. If he be without a passport, or if he commit any offence against the law, he shall be handed over to the nearest Consul for punishment, but he must not be subjected to any ill-usage in excess of necessary restraint. No passport need be applied for by persons going on excursions from the ports open to trade to a distance not exceeding 100 *li*, and for a period not exceeding five days.

The provisions of this Article do not apply to crews of ships, for the due restraint of whom regulations will be drawn up by the Consul and the local authorities.

To Nanking, and other cities disturbed by persons in arms against the Government, no pass shall be given, until they shall have been recaptured.

ARTICLE X.

British merchant-ships shall have authority to trade upon the Great River (Yang-tsz). The Upper and Lower Valley of the river being, however, disturbed by outlaws, no port shall be for the present opened to trade, with the exception of Chin-kiang, which shall be opened in a year from the date of the signing of this Treaty.

So soon as peace shall have been restored, British vessels shall also be admitted to trade at such ports as far as Han-kow, not exceeding three in number, as the British Minister, after consultation with the Chinese Secretary of State, may determine shall be ports of entry and discharge.

ARTICLE XI.

In addition to the cities and towns of Canton, Amoy, Fuchow, Ningpo, and Shanghai, opened by the Treaty of Nanking, it is agreed that British subjects may frequent the cities and ports of New-Chwang, Tang-Chow, Tai-Wau (Formosa), Chau-Chow (Swatow), and Kiung-Chow (Hainan).

They are permitted to carry on trade with whomsoever they please, and to proceed to and fro at pleasure with their vessels and merchandize.

They shall enjoy the same privileges, advantages, and immunities, at the said towns and ports, as they enjoy at the ports already opened to trade, including the right of residence, of buying or renting houses, of leasing land therein, and of building churches, hospitals, and cemeteries.

ARTICLE XII.

British subjects, whether at the ports or at other places, desiring to build or open houses, warehouses, churches, hospitals, or burial-grounds, shall make their agreement for the land or buildings they require, at the rates prevailing among the people, equitably, and without exactions on either side.

ARTICLE XIII.

The Chinese Government will place no restrictions whatever upon the employment, by British subjects, of Chinese subjects in any lawful capacity.

ARTICLE XIV.

British subjects may hire whatever boats they please for the transport of goods or passengers, and the sum to be paid for such boats shall be settled between the parties themselves, without the interference of the Chinese Government. The number of these boats shall not be limited; nor shall a monopoly in respect either of the boats, or of the porters or coolies engaged in carrying the goods, be granted to any parties. If any smuggling takes place in them, the offenders will, of course, be punished according to law.

ARTICLE XV.

All questions in regard to rights, whether of property or person, arising between British subjects, shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the British authorities.

ARTICLE XVI.

Chinese subjects who may be guilty of any criminal act towards British subjects shall be arrested and punished by the Chinese authorities, according to the laws of China.

British subjects who may commit any crime in China shall be tried and punished by the Consul, or other public functionary authorized thereto, according to the laws of Great Britain.

Justice shall be equitably and impartially administered on both sides.

ARTICLE XVII.

A British subject having reason to complain of a Chinese, must proceed to the Consulate, and state his grievance. The Consul will inquire into the merits of the case, and do his utmost to arrange it amicably. In like manner, if a Chinese have reason to complain of a British subject, the Consul shall no less listen to his complaint, and endeavour to settle it in a friendly manner. If disputes take place of such a nature that the Consul cannot arrange them amicably, then he shall request the assistance of the Chinese authorities, that they may together examine into the merits of the case, and decide it equitably.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The Chinese authorities shall at all times afford the fullest protection to the persons and property of British subjects, whenever these shall have been subjected to insult or violence. In all cases of incendiarism or robbery, the local authorities shall at once take the necessary steps for the recovery of the stolen property, the suppression of disorder, and the arrest of the guilty parties, whom they will punish according to law.

ARTICLE XIX.

If any British merchant-vessel, while within Chinese waters, be plundered by robbers or pirates, it shall be the duty of the Chinese authorities to use every endeavour to capture and punish the said robbers or pirates, and to recover the stolen property, that it may be handed over to the Consul for restoration to the owner.

ARTICLE XX.

If any British vessel be at any time wrecked or stranded on the coast of China, or be compelled to take refuge in any port within the dominions of the Emperor of China, the Chinese authorities, on being apprised of the fact, shall immediately adopt measures for its relief and security; the persons on board shall receive friendly treatment, and shall be furnished, if necessary, with the means of conveyance to the nearest Consular station.

ARTICLE XXI.

If criminals, subjects of China, shall take refuge in Hong Kong, or on board the British ships there, they shall, upon due requisition by the Chinese authorities, be searched for, and, on proof of their guilt, be delivered up.

In like manner, if Chinese offenders take refuge in the houses or on board the vessels of British subjects at the open ports, they shall not be harboured or concealed, but shall be delivered up, on due requisition by the Chinese authorities, addressed to the British Consul.

ARTICLE XXII.

Should any Chinese subject fail to discharge debts incurred to a British subject, or should he fraudulently abscond, the Chinese authorities will do their utmost to effect his arrest, and enforce recovery of the debts. The British authorities will likewise do their utmost to bring to justice any British subject fraudulently absconding or failing to discharge debts incurred by him to a Chinese subject.

ARTICLE XXIII.

Should natives of China who may repair to Hong Kong to trade incur debts there, the recovery of such debts must be arranged for by the English Courts of Justice on the spot; but should the Chinese debtor abscond, and be known to have property, real or personal, within the Chinese territory, it shall be the duty of the Chinese authorities, on application by, and in concert with, the British Consul, to do their utmost to see justice done between the parties.

ARTICLE XXIV.

It is agreed that British subjects shall pay, on all merchandize imported or exported by them, the duties prescribed by the tariff; but in no case shall they be called upon to pay other or higher duties than are required of the subjects of any other foreign nation.

ARTICLE XXV.

Import duties shall be considered payable on the landing of the goods, and duties of export on the shipment of the same.

ARTICLE XXVI.

Whereas the Tariff fixed by Article X of the Treaty of Nanking, and which was estimated so as to impose on imports and exports a duty at about the rate of five per cent. *ad valorem*, has been found, by reason of the fall in value of various articles of merchandize, therein enumerated, to impose a duty upon these, considerably in excess of the rate originally assumed as above to be a fair rate, it is agreed that the said Tariff shall be revised, and that as soon as the Treaty shall have been signed, application shall be made to the Emperor of China to depute a high officer of the Board of Revenue to meet, at Shanghai, officers to be deputed on behalf of the British Government, to consider its revision together, so that the Tariff, as revised, may come into operation immediately after the ratification of this Treaty.

ARTICLE XXVII.

It is agreed that either of the High Contracting Parties to this Treaty may demand a further revision of the Tariff, and of the commercial Articles of this Treaty, at the end of ten years; but if no demand be made on either side within six months after the end of the first ten years, then the Tariff shall remain in force for ten years more, reckoned from the end of the preceding ten years; and so it shall be, at the end of each successive period of ten years.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

Whereas it was agreed in Article X of the Treaty of Nanking, that British imports, having paid the tariff duties, should be conveyed into the interior free of all further charges, except a transit duty, the amount whereof was not to exceed a certain per-centage on tariff value; and whereas no accurate information having been furnished of the amount of such duty, British merchants have constantly complained that charges are suddenly and arbitrarily imposed by the provincial authorities as transit duties upon produce on its way to the foreign market, and on imports on their way into the interior, to the detriment of trade; it is agreed that within four months from the signing of this Treaty, at all ports now open to British trade, and within a similar period at all ports that may hereafter be opened, the authority appointed to superintend the collection of duties shall be obliged, upon application of the Consul, to declare the amount of duties levyable on produce between the place of production and the port of shipment, and upon imports between the Consular port in question and the inland markets named by the Consul; and that a notification thereof shall be published in English and Chinese for general information.

But it shall be at the option of any British subject, desiring to convey produce purchased inland to a port, or to convey imports from a port to an inland market, to clear his goods of all transit duties, by payment of a single charge. The amount of this charge shall be levyable on exports at the first barrier they may have to pass, or, on imports, at the port at which they are landed; and on payment thereof, a certificate shall be issued, which shall exempt the goods from all further inland charges whatsoever.

It is further agreed, that the amount of this charge shall be calculated, as nearly as possible, at the rate of two and a-half per cent. *ad valorem*, and that it shall be fixed for each article at the Conference to be held at Shanghai for the revision of the Tariff.

It is distinctly understood, that the payment of transit dues, by commutation or otherwise, shall in no way affect the tariff duties on imports or exports, which will continue to be levied separately and in full.

ARTICLE XXIX.

British merchant-vessels, of more than one hundred and fifty tons burden, shall be charged tonnage-dues at the rate of four mace per ton; if of one hundred and fifty tons and under, they shall be charged at the rate of one mace per ton.

Any vessel clearing from any of the open ports of China for any other of the open ports, or for Hong-Kong, shall be entitled, on application of the master, to a special certificate from the Customs, on exhibition of which she shall be exempted from all further payment of tonnage-dues in any open port of China, for a period of four months, to be reckoned from the date of her port clearance.

ARTICLE XXX.

The Master of any British merchant-vessel may, within forty-eight hours after the arrival of his vessel, but not later, decide to depart without breaking bulk, in which case he will not be subject to pay tonnage-dues. But tonnage-dues shall be held due after the expiration of the said forty-eight hours. No other fees or charges upon entry or departure shall be levied.

ARTICLE XXXI.

No tonnage-dues shall be payable on boats employed by British subjects in the conveyance of passengers, baggage, letters, articles of provision, or other articles not subject to duty, between any of the open ports. All cargo boats, however, conveying merchandize subject to duty shall pay tonnage-dues once in six months, at the rate of four mace per register ton.

ARTICLE XXXII.

The Consuls and Superintendents of Customs shall consult together regarding the erection of beacons or lighthouses, and the distribution of buoys and light-ships, as occasion may demand.

ARTICLE XXXIII.

Duties shall be paid to the bankers, authorized by the Chinese Government to receive the same in its behalf, either in sycee or in foreign money, according to the assay made at Canton on the thirteenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

ARTICLE XXXIV.

Sets of standard weights and measures, prepared according to the standard issued to the Canton Custom-house by the Board of Revenue, shall be delivered by the Superintendent of Customs to the Consul at each port, to secure uniformity and prevent confusion.

ARTICLE XXXV.

Any British merchant-vessel arriving at one of the open ports, shall be at liberty to engage the services of a pilot to take her into port. In like manner, after she has discharged all legal dues and duties, and is ready to take her departure, she shall be allowed to select a pilot, to conduct her out of port.

ARTICLE XXXVI.

Whenever a British merchant-vessel shall arrive off one of the open ports, the Superintendent of Customs shall depute one or more Customs officers to guard the ship. They shall either live in a boat of their own, or stay on board the ship, as may best suit their convenience. Their food and expenses shall be supplied them from the Custom-house, and they shall not be entitled to any fees whatever from the master or consignee. Should they violate this regulation, they shall be punished proportionately to the amount exacted.

ARTICLE XXXVII.

Within twenty-four hours after arrival, the ship's papers, bills of lading, &c., shall be lodged in the hands of the Consul, who will, within a further period of twenty-four hours, report to the Superintendent of Customs the name of the ship, her register, tonnage, and the nature of her cargo. If, owing to neglect on the part of the master, the above rule is not complied with, within forty-eight hours after the ship's arrival, he shall be liable to a fine of fifty taels for every day's delay: the total amount of penalty, however, shall not exceed two hundred taels.

The master will be responsible for the correctness of the manifest, which shall contain a full and true account of the particulars of the cargo on board. For presenting a false manifest, he will subject himself to a fine of five hundred taels; but he will be allowed to correct, within twenty-four hours after delivery of it to the Customs officers, any mistake he may discover in his manifest, without incurring this penalty.

ARTICLE XXXVIII.

After receiving from the Consul the report in due form, the Superintendent of Customs shall grant the vessel a permit to open hatches. If the master shall open hatches and begin to discharge any goods without such permission, he shall be fined five hundred taels, and the goods discharged shall be confiscated wholly.

ARTICLE XXXIX.

Any British merchant who has cargo to land or ship, must apply to the Superintendent of Customs for a special permit. Cargo landed or shipped without such permit, will be liable to confiscation.

ARTICLE XL.

No transshipment from one vessel to another can be made without special permission, under pain of confiscation of the goods so transshipped.

ARTICLE XLI.

When all dues and duties shall have been paid, the Superintendent of Customs shall give a port-clearance, and the Consul shall then return the ship's papers, so that she may depart on her voyage.

ARTICLE XLII.

With respect to articles subject, according to the Tariff, to an *ad valorem* duty, if the British merchant cannot agree with the Chinese officer in fixing a value, then each party shall call two or three merchants to look at the goods, and the highest price at which any of these merchants would be willing to purchase them, shall be assumed as the value of the goods.

ARTICLE XLIII.

Duties shall be charged upon the net weight of each article, making a deduction for the tare, weight of congee, &c. To fix the tare on any article such as tea, if the British merchant cannot agree with the Custom-house officer, then each party shall choose so many chests out of every hundred, which being first weighed in gross, shall afterwards be tared, and the average tare upon these chests shall be assumed as the tare upon the whole; and upon this principle shall the tare be fixed upon all other goods in packages. If there should be any other points in dispute which cannot be settled, the British merchant may appeal to his Consul, who will communicate the particulars of the case to the Superintendent of Customs, that it may be equitably arranged. But the appeal must be made within twenty-four hours, or it will not be attended to. While such points are still unsettled, the Superintendent of Customs shall postpone the insertion of the same in his books.

ARTICLE XLIV.

Upon all damaged goods a fair reduction of duty shall be allowed, proportionate to their deterioration. If any disputes arise, they shall be settled in the manner pointed out in the clause of this Treaty having reference to articles which pay duty *ad valorem*.

ARTICLE XLV.

British merchants who may have imported merchandize into any of the open ports and paid the duty thereon, if they desire to re-export the same, shall be entitled to make application to the Superintendent of Customs, who, in order to prevent fraud on the revenue, shall cause examination to be made by suitable officers, to see that the duties paid on such goods, as entered in the Custom-house books, correspond with the representation made, and that the goods remain with their original marks unchanged. He shall then make a memorandum on the port-clearance of the goods and of the amount of duties paid, and deliver the same to the merchant; and shall also certify the facts to the officers of Customs of the other ports. All which being done, on the arrival in port of the vessel in which the goods are laden, everything being found on examination there to correspond, she shall be permitted to break bulk, and land the said goods, without being subject to the

payment of any additional duty thereon. But if, on such examination, the Superintendent of Customs shall detect any fraud on the revenue in the case, then the goods shall be subject to confiscation by the Chinese Government.

British merchants desiring to re-export duty-paid imports to a foreign country, shall be entitled, on complying with the same conditions as in the case of re-exportation to another port in China, to a drawback-certificate, which shall be a valid tender to the Customs in payment of import or export duties.

Foreign grain brought into any port of China in a British ship, if no part thereof has been landed, may be re-exported without hindrance.

ARTICLE XLVI.

The Chinese authorities at each port shall adopt the means they may judge most proper to prevent the revenue suffering from fraud or smuggling.

ARTICLE XLVII.

British merchant-vessels are not entitled to resort to other than the ports of trade declared open by this Treaty. They are not unlawfully to enter other ports in China, or to carry on clandestine trade along the coasts thereof. Any vessel violating this provision, shall, with her cargo, be subject to confiscation by the Chinese Government.

ARTICLE XLVIII.

If any British merchant-vessel be concerned in smuggling, the goods, whatever their value or nature, shall be subject to confiscation by the Chinese authorities, and the ship may be prohibited from trading further, and sent away as soon as her accounts shall have been adjusted and paid.

ARTICLE XLIX.

All penalties enforced, or confiscations made, under this Treaty, shall belong and be appropriated to the public service of the Government of China.

ARTICLE L.

All official communications, addressed by the Diplomatic and Consular Agents of Her Majesty the Queen to the Chinese authorities, shall, henceforth, be written in English. They will for the present be accompanied by a Chinese version, but it is understood that, in the event of there being any difference of meaning between the English and Chinese text, the English Government will hold the sense as expressed in the English text to be the correct sense. This provision is to apply to the Treaty now negotiated, the Chinese text of which has been carefully corrected by the English original.

ARTICLE LI.

It is agreed, that henceforward the character "I" 夷 (barbarian) shall not be applied to the Government or subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, in any Chinese official document issued by the Chinese authorities, either in the capital or in the provinces.

ARTICLE LII.

British ships of war coming for no hostile purpose, or being engaged in the pursuit of pirates, shall be at liberty to visit all ports within the dominions of the Emperor of China, and shall receive every facility for the purchase of provisions, procuring water, and, if occasion require, for the making of repairs. The Commanders of such ships shall hold intercourse with the Chinese authorities on terms of equality and courtesy.

ARTICLE LIII.

In consideration of the injury sustained by native and foreign commerce from the prevalence of piracy in the seas of China, the High Contracting Parties agree to concert measures for its suppression.

ARTICLE LIV.

The British Government and its subjects are hereby confirmed in all privileges, immunities, and advantages conferred on them by previous Treaties; and it is hereby expressly stipulated. that the British Government and its subjects will be allowed free and equal participation in all privileges, immunities, and advantages that may have been, or may be hereafter, granted by His Majesty the Emperor of China to the Government or subjects of any other nation.

ARTICLE LV.

In evidence of Her desire for the continuance of a friendly understanding, Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain consents to include in a Separate Article, which shall be in every respect of equal validity with the Articles of this Treaty, the conditions affecting indemnity for expenses incurred and losses sustained in the matter of the Canton question.

ARTICLE LVI.

The ratifications of this Treaty, under the Hand of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of China, respectively, shall be exchanged at Peking, within a year from this day of signature.

In token whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this Treaty.

Done at Tien-tsin, this twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight; corresponding with the Chinese date, the sixteenth day, fifth moon, of the eighth year of Hien Fung.

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE. (L.S.)

Signature of First Chinese Plenipotentiary.

Signature of Second Chinese Plenipotentiary.

Seal of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

AGREEMENT made in pursuance of Article XXVI of the Treaty.

Signed November 8, 1858.

WHEREAS it was provided by the Treaty of Tien-tsin that a conference should be held at Shanghai between officers deputed by the British Government on the one part, aud by the Chinese Government on the other part, for the purpose of

determining the amount of tariff-duties and transit-dues to be henceforth levied, a conference has been held accordingly; and its proceedings having been submitted to the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, High Commissioner and Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty the Queen, on the one part; and to Kweiliang, Hwashana, Ho Kweitsing, Mingshen, and Twan Ching-Shih, High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor, on the other part; these high officers have agreed and determined upon the revised Tariff hereto appended, the rate of transit-dues therewith declared, together with other Rules and Regulations for the better explanation of the Treaty aforesaid; and do hereby agree that the said Tariff and Rules—the latter being in ten Articles thereto appended—shall be equally binding on the Governments and subjects of both countries with the Treaty itself.

In witness whereof, they hereto affix their seals and signatures.

Rule 1.—*Unenumerated Goods.*

Articles not enumerated in the list of exports, but enumerated in the list of imports, when exported will pay the amount of duty set against them in the list of imports; and similarly, articles not enumerated in the lists of imports, but enumerated in the list of exports, when imported will pay the amount of duty set against them in the list of exports.

Articles not enumerated in either list, nor in the list of duty-free goods, will pay an *ad valorem* duty of five per cent., calculated on their market value.

Rule 2.—*Duty-Free Goods.*

Gold and silver bullion, foreign coins, flour, Indian meal, sago, biscuit, preserved meats and vegetables, cheese, butter, confectionery, foreign clothing, jewellery, plated ware, perfumery, soap of all kinds, charcoal, fire-wood, candles (foreign), tobacco (foreign), cigars (foreign), wine, beer, spirits, household stores, ships' stores, personal baggage, stationery, carpeting, druggeting, cutlery, foreign medicines, and glass and crystal ware.

The above pay no import or export duty; but, if transported into the interior, will, with the exception of personal baggage, gold and silver bullion, and foreign coins, pay a transit-duty at the rate of two and a-half per cent. *ad valorem.*

A freight or part-freight of duty-free commodities (personal baggage, gold and silver bullion, and foreign coins excepted) will render the vessel carrying them, though no other cargo be on board, liable to tonnage-dues.

Rule 3.—*Contraband Goods.*

Import and export trade is alike prohibited in the following articles: Gunpowder, shot, cannon, fowling-pieces, rifles, muskets, pistols, and all other munitions and implements of war; and salt.

Rule 4.—*Weights and Measures.*

In the calculations of the Tariff, the weight of a pecul of one hundred catties is held to be equal to one hundred and thirty-three and one-third pounds avoirdupois; and the length of a *chang* of ten Chinese feet, to be equal to one hundred and forty-one English inches,

One Chinese *chih* is held to equal fourteen and one-tenth inches English; and four yards English, less three inches, to equal one *chang*.

Rule 5.—*Regarding certain Commodities heretofore Contraband.*

The restrictions affecting trade in opium, cash, grain, pulse, sulphur, brimstone, saltpetre, and spelter, are relaxed, under the following conditions:

1. Opium will henceforth pay thirty taels per pecul import duty. The importer will sell it only at the port. It will be carried into the interior by Chinese only, and only as Chinese property; the foreign trader will not be allowed to accompany it. The provisions of Article IX of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, by which British subjects are authorized to proceed into the interior with passports to trade, will not extend to it, nor will those of Article XXVIII of the same Treaty, by which the transit-dues are regulated; the transit-dues on it will be arranged as the Chinese Government see fit: nor, in future revisions of the Tariff, is the same rule of revision to be applied to opium as to other goods.

2. *Copper Cash.*—The export of cash to any foreign port is prohibited; but it shall be lawful for British subjects to ship it at one of the open ports of China to another, on compliance with the following Regulation. The shipper shall give notice of the amount of cash he desires to ship, and the port of its destination, and shall bind himself, either by a bond with two sufficient sureties, or by depositing such other security as may be deemed by the Customs satisfactory, to return, within six months from the date of clearance, to the Collector at the port of shipment, the certificate issued by him, with an acknowledgment thereon of the receipt of the cash at the port of destination, by the Collector at that port, who shall thereto affix his seal; or, failing the production of the certificate, to forfeit a sum equal in value to the cash shipped. Cash will pay no duty inwards or outwards; but a freight or part-freight of cash, though no other cargo be on board, will render the vessel carrying it liable to pay tonnage-dues.

3. The export of rice and all other grain whatsoever, native or foreign, no matter where grown or whence imported, to any foreign port, is prohibited; but these commodities may be carried by British merchants from one of the open ports of China to another, under the same conditions in respect of security as cash, on payment at the port of shipment of the duty specified in the Tariff.

No import duty will be leviable upon rice or grain; but a freight or part-freight of rice or grain, though no other cargo be on board, will render the vessel importing it liable to tonnage-dues.

4. *Pulse.*—The export of pulse and bean-cake from Tung-chau and Niu-chwang, under the British flag, is prohibited. From any other of the open ports they may be shipped, on payment of the tariff-duty, either to other ports of China or to foreign countries.

5. Saltpetre, sulphur, brimstone, and spelter, being munitions of war, shall not be imported by British subjects, save at the requisition of the Chinese Government, or for sale to Chinese duly authorized to purchase them. No permit to land them will be issued until the Customs have proof that the necessary authority has been given to the purchaser. It shall not be lawful for British subjects to carry these commodities up the Yang-tze-kiang, or into any port other than those open on the seaboard, nor to accompany them into the interior on behalf of Chinese. They must be sold at the ports only; and except at the ports they will be regarded as Chinese property.

Infractions of the conditions, as above set forth, under which trade in opium, cash, grain, pulse, saltpetre, brimstone, sulphur, and spelter, may be henceforward carried on, will be punishable by confiscation of all the goods concerned.

Rule 6.—*Liability of Vessels entering Port.*

To the prevention of misunderstanding, it is agreed that the term of twenty-four hours, within which British vessels must be reported to the Consul under Article XXXVII of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, shall be understood to commence from the time a British vessel comes within the limits of the port; as also the term of forty-eight hours allowed her by Article XXX of the same Treaty to remain in port without payment of tonnage-dues.

The limits of the port shall be defined by the Customs, with all consideration for the convenience of trade, compatible with due protection of the revenue; also the limits of the anchorages within which lading and discharging is permitted by the Customs; and the same shall be notified to the Consuls for public information.

Rule 7.—*Transit Dues.*

It is agreed that Article XXVIII of the Treaty of Tien-tsin shall be interpreted to declare the amount of transit-dues legally leviable upon merchandise imported or exported by British subjects, to be one-half of the tariff-duties, except in the case of the duty-free goods liable to a transit-duty of two and a-half per cent. *ad valorem*, as provided in Article 2 of these Rules. Merchandize shall be cleared of its transit-dues under the following conditions:—

In the case of Imports.—Notice being given at the port of entry from which the imports are to be forwarded inland; of the nature and quantity of the goods; the ship from which they have been landed; and the place inland to which they are bound, with all other necessary particulars; the Collector of Customs will, on due inspection made, and on receipt of the transit-duty due, issue a transit-duty certificate. This must be produced at every barrier station, and *viséd*. No further

duty will be leviable upon imports so certificated, no matter how distant the place of their destination.

In the case of Exports.—Produce purchased by a British subject in the interior will be inspected and taken account of at the first barrier it passes on its way to the port of shipment. A memorandum, showing the amount of the produce and the port at which it is to be shipped, will be deposited there by the person in charge of the produce; he will then receive a certificate, which must be exhibited and *viséd* at every barrier on his way to the port of shipment. On the arrival of the produce at the barrier nearest the port, notice must be given to the Customs at the port, and the transit-dues due thereon being paid, it will be passed. On exportation the produce will pay the tariff-duty.

Any attempt to pass goods inwards or outwards, otherwise than in compliance with the rule here laid down, will render them liable to confiscation.

Unauthorized sale, *in transitu*, of goods that have been entered as above for a port, will render them liable to confiscation. Any attempt to pass goods in excess of the quantity specified in the certificate, will render all the goods of the same denomination named in the certificate liable to confiscation. Permission to export produce which cannot be proved to have paid its transit-dues, will be refused by the Customs until the transit-dues shall have been paid.

The above being the arrangement agreed to regarding the transit-dues, which will thus be levied once and for all, the notification required under Article XXVIII of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, for the information of British and Chinese subjects, is hereby dispensed with.

Rule 8.—*Foreign Trade under Passports.*

It is agreed that Article IX of the Treaty of Tien-tsin shall not be interpreted as authorizing British subjects to enter the capital city of Peking for purposes of trade.

Rule 9.—*Abolition of the Meltage Fee.*

It is agreed that the per-centage of one tael two mace, hitherto charged in excess of duty-payments, to defray the expenses of melting by the Chinese Government, shall be no longer levied on British subjects.

Rule 10.—*Collection of Duties under one System at all Ports.*

It being, by Treaty, at the option of the Chinese Government to adopt what means appear to it best suited to protect its revenue, accruing on British trade, it is agreed that one uniform system shall be enforced at every port.

The high officer appointed by the Chinese Government to superintend foreign trade will accordingly, from time to time, either himself visit, or will send a deputy to visit, the different ports. The said high officer will be at liberty, of his own choice, and independently of the suggestion or nomination of any British authority, to select any British subject he may see fit to aid him in the administration of the Customs revenue; in the prevention of smuggling; in the definition of port boundaries; or in discharging the duties of harbour-master; also in the distribution of lights, buoys, beacons, and the like, the maintenance of which shall be provided for out of the tonnage dues.

The Chinese Government will adopt what measures it shall find requisite to prevent smuggling up the Yang-tze-kiang, when that river shall be opened to trade.

Done at Shanghai, in the province of Kiang-su, this eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, being the third day of the tenth moon of the eighth year of the reign of Hien-fung.

(L.S.) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Signatures and Seal of the Five Chinese High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries.

TARIFF.

Tariff on Imports.

Articles.	Quantities.	Duty. T.	M.	C.	C.
Agar-agar	Per 100 catties	0	1	5	0
Assafœtida	,,	0	6	5	0
Bees'-wax, yellow	,,	1	0	0	0
Betel-nut	,,	0	1	5	0
,, husk	,,	0	0	7	5
Bicho-de-mar, black	,,	1	5	0	0
,, white	,,	0	3	5	0
Birds' nests, 1st quality	Per catty	0	5	5	0
,, 2nd ,, ...	,,	0	4	5	0
,, 3rd, or uncleaned	,,	0	1	5	0
Buttons, brass	Per gross	0	0	5	5
Camphor, baroos, clean	Per catty	1	3	0	0
,, ,, refuse	,,	0	7	2	0
Canvas and cotton duck, not exceeding 50 yds. long ...	Per piece	0	4	0	0
Cardamoms, superior	Per 100 catties	1	0	0	0
,, inferior, or grains of Paradise	,,	0	5	0	0
Cinnamon	,,	1	5	0	0
Clocks	5 per cent.	*ad valorem.*			
Cloves	Per 100 catties	0	5	0	0
,, mother	,,	0	1	8	0
Coal, foreign	Per ton	0	0	5	0
Cochineal	Per 100 catties	5	0	0	0
Coral	Per catty	0	1	0	0
Cordage, Manilla	Per 100 catties	0	3	5	0
Cornelians	Per 100 stones	0	3	0	0
,, beads	Per 100 catties	7	0	0	0
Cotton, raw	,,	0	3	5	0
Cotton piece-goods—Grey, white, plain and twilled, exceeding 34 in. wide, and not exceeding 40 yds. long	Per piece	0	0	8	0
,, ,, exceeding 34 in. wide, and exceeding 40 yds. long.	Per every 10 yds.	0	0	2	0
,, ,, Drills and jeans, not exceeding 30 in. wide, and not exceeding 40 yds long...	Per piece	0	1	0	0
,, ,, not exceeding 30 in. wide, and not exceeding 30 yards long	,,	0	0	7	5
,, ,, *T*-cloths, not exceeding 34 in. wide, and not exceeding 48 yds. long ...	,,	0	0	8	0
,, ,, not exceeding 34 in. wide, and not exceeding 24 yds. long	,,	0	0	4	0
,, dyed, figured and plain, not exceeding 36 in. wide, and not exceeding 40 yds. long	,,	0	1	5	0
,, Fancy, white brocades and white spotted shirtings, not exceeding 36 in. wide, and not exceeding 40 yds. long	,,	0	1	0	0
,, Printed, chintzes and furnitures, not exceeding 31 in. wide, and not exceeding 30 yds. long... ...	,,	0	0	7	0
,, Cambrics, not exceeding 46 in. wide, and not exceeding 24 yds. long	,,	0	0	7	0
,, ,, not exceeding 46 in. wide, and not exceeding 12 yds. long	,,	0	0	3	5
,, Muslins, not exceeding 46 in. wide, and not exceeding 24 yds. long...	,,	0	0	7	5
,, ,, not exceeding 46 in. wide, and not exceeding 12 yds. long...	,,	0	0	3	5
,, Damasks, not exceeding 36 in. wide, and not exceeding 40 yds long.	,,	0	2	0	0
,, Dimities or quiltings, not exceeding 40 in. wide, and not exceeding 12 yds. long	,,	0	0	6	5
,, Ginghams, not exceeding 28 in. wide, and not exceeding 30 yds. long	,,	0	0	3	5
,, Handkerchiefs, not exceeding 1 yd. square ...	Per dozen	0	0	2	5
,, Fustians, not exceeding 35 yds. long	Per piece	0	2	0	0
,, Velveteens, not exceeding 34 yds. long ...	,,	0	1	5	0
,, Thread	Per 100 catties	0	7	2	0
,, Yarn	,,	0	7	0	0
Cow bezoar, Indian	Per catty	1	5	0	0
Cutch	Per 100 catties	0	1	8	0

Articles.	Quantities.	Duty. T.	M.	C.	C.
Elephants' teeth, whole	Per 100 catties	4	0	0	0
„ broken	„	3	0	0	0
Feathers, kingfishers', peacocks'	Per 100	0	4	0	0
Fish maws	Per 100 catties	1	0	0	0
Fish skins	„	0	2	0	0
Flints	„	0	0	3	0
Gambier	„	0	1	5	0
Gamboge	„	1	0	0	0
Ginseng, American, crude	„	6	0	0	0
„ „ clarified	„	8	0	0	0
Glass, window	Per box of 100 sq. ft.	0	1	5	0
Glue	Per 100 catties	0	1	5	0
Gold thread, real	Per catty	1	6	0	0
„ imitation	„	0	0	3	0
Gum Benjamin	Per 100 catties	0	6	0	0
„ „ oil of	„	0	6	0	0
„ dragon's blood	„	0	4	5	0
„ myrrh	„	0	4	5	0
„ olibanum	„	0	4	5	0
Hides, Buffalo and Cow...	„	0	5	0	0
„ Rhinoceros	„	0	4	2	0
Horns, Buffalo	„	0	2	5	0
„ Deer	„	0	2	5	0
„ Rhinoceros	„	2	0	0	0
Indigo, liquid	„	0	1	8	0
Isinglass	„	0	6	5	0
Lacquered-ware	„	1	0	0	0
Leather	„	0	4	2	0
Linen, fine, as Irish or Scotch ...ot exceeding 50 yds. long ...	Per piece	0	5	0	0
„ coarse, as linen and cotton, or silk and linen mixtures, not exceeding 50 yds. long...	„	0	2	0	0
Lucraban seed	Per 100 catties	0	0	3	5
Mace	„	1	0	0	0
Mangrove bark	„	0	0	3	0
Metals.—Copper, manufactured, as in sheets, rods, nails ...	„	1	5	0	0
„ „ unmanufactured, as in slabs	„	1	0	0	0
„ „ yellow metal, sheathing, and nails ...	„	0	9	0	0
„ „ Japan	„	0	6	0	0
„ Iron, manufactured, as in sheets, rods, bars, hoops...	„	0	1	2	5
„ „ unmanufactured, as in pigs	„	0	0	7	5
„ „ kentledge	„	0	0	1	0
„ „ wire	„	0	2	5	0
„ Lead, in pigs	„	0	2	5	0
„ „ in sheets	„	0	5	5	0
„ Quicksilver	„	2	0	0	0
„ Spelter (saleable only under regulation appended) ...	„	0	2	5	0
„ Steel	„	0	2	5	0
„ Tin	„	1	2	5	0
„ Tin plates	„	0	4	0	0
Mother-o'-pearl shell	„	0	2	0	0
Musical boxes	5 per cent.	*ad valorem.*			
Mussels, dried	Per 100 catties	0	2	0	0
Nutmegs	„	2	5	0	0
Olives, unpickled, salted, or pickled...	„	0	1	8	0
Opium	„	30	0	0	0
Pepper, black	„	0	3	6	0
„ white	„	0	5	0	0
Prawns, dried	„	0	3	6	0
Putchuk	„	0	6	0	0
Rattans	„	0	1	5	0
Rose maloes	„	1	0	0	0
Salt fish	„	0	1	8	0
Saltpetere (saleable only under regulation appended) ...	„	0	5	0	0
Sandal-wood	„	0	4	0	0
Sapan-wood	„	0	1	0	0
Seahorse teeth	„	2	0	0	0
Sharks' fins, black	„	0	5	0	0
„ white	„	1	5	0	0
Sharks' skins	Per 100	2	0	0	0
Silver thread, real	Per catty	1	3	0	0
„ imitation	„	0	0	3	0
Sinews, Buffalo and Deer	Per 100 catties	0	5	5	0

Articles.	Quantities.	Duty. T.	M.	C.	C.
Skins, Fox, large	Each	0	1	5	0
„ „ small	„	0	0	7	5
„ Marten	„	0	1	5	0
„ Sea-otter	„	1	5	0	0
„ Tiger and leopard	„	0	1	5	0
„ Beaver	Per 100	5	0	0	0
„ Doe, hare, and rabbit	„	0	5	0	0
„ Squirrel	„	0	5	0	0
„ Land-otter	„	2	0	0	0
„ Racoon	„	2	0	0	0
Smalts	Per 100 catties	1	5	0	0
Snuff, foreign	„	7	2	0	0
Sticklac	„	0	3	0	0
Stockfish	„	0	5	0	0
Sulphur and brimstone (saleable only under regulation appended)	„	0	2	0	0
Telescopes, spy and opera glasses, looking-glasses, and mirrors	5 per cent.	*ad valorem.*			
Tigers' bones	Per 100 catties	1	5	5	0
Timber.—Masts and spars, hard-wood, not exceeding 40 feet	Each	4	0	0	0
„ „ „ „ „ 60 feet	„	6	0	0	0
„ „ „ „ exceeding 60 feet	„	10	0	0	0
„ „ „ soft-wood, not exceeding 40 feet	„	2	0	0	0
„ „ „ „ „ 60 feet	„	4	5	0	0
„ „ „ „ exceeding 60 feet	„	6	5	0	0
„ Beams, hard-wood, not exceeding 26 feet long, and under 12 inches square ...	„	0	1	5	0
„ Planks, „ not exceeding 24 feet long, 12 inches wide, and 3 in. thick ...	Per 100	3	5	0	0
„ „ „ not exceeding 16 feet long, 12 inches wide, and 3 in. thick ...	„	2	0	0	0
„ „ Soft-wood	Per 1,000 square ft.	0	7	0	0
„ „ Teak	Per cubic foot	0	0	3	5
Tinder	Per 100 catties	0	3	5	0
Tortoiseshell	Per catty	0	2	5	0
„ broken	„	0	0	7	2
Umbrellas	Each	0	0	3	5
Velvets, not exceeding 34 yards long	Per piece	0	1	8	0
Watches	Per pair	1	0	0	0
„ émaillés à perles	„	4	5	0	0
Wax, Japan	Per 100 catties	0	6	5	0
Woods, Camagon	„	0	0	3	0
„ ebony	„	0	1	5	0
„ Garroo	„	2	0	0	0
„ fragrant	„	0	4	5	0
„ Kranjee, 35 ft. long, 1 ft. 8 in. wide, and 1 ft. thick	Each	0	8	0	0
„ Laka	Per 100 catties	0	1	4	5
„ red	„	0	1	1	5
Woollen manufactures, viz.: blankets	Per pair	0	2	0	0
„ broadcloth and Spanish stripes, habit and medium cloth, 51 in. @ 64 in. wide	Per chang	0	1	2	0
„ long ells, 31 in. wide	„	0	0	4	5
„ camlets, English, 31 in. wide	„	0	0	5	0
„ „ Dutch, 33 in. wide	„	0	1	0	0
„ „ imitation and bombazettes	„	0	0	3	5
„ cassimeres, flannel and narrow cloth	„	0	0	4	0
„ lastings, 31 in. wide	„	0	0	5	0
„ „ imitation and Orleans, 34 in. wide ...	„	0	0	3	5
„ bunting, not exceeding 24 in. wide, 40 yds. long ...	Per piece	0	2	0	0
„ and cotton mixtures, viz.: lustres, plain and brocaded, not exceeding 31 yds. long	„	0	2	0	0
„ inferior Spanish stripes	Per chang	0	1	0	0
„ yarn	Per 100 catties	3	0	0	0

TARIFF ON EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantities.	Duty. T.	M.	C.	C.
Alum	Per 100 catties	0	0	4	5
„ green, or copperas	„	0	1	0	0
Aniseed, star	„	0	5	0	0
„ broken	„	0	2	5	0
„ oil	„	5	0	0	0
Apricot seeds, or almonds	„	0	4	5	0
Arsenic	„	0	4	5	0
Artificial flowers	„	1	5	0	0
Bamboo ware	„	0	7	5	0
Bangles, or glass armlets	„	0	5	0	0
Beans and peas (except from New-chwang and Tang-chow)	„	0	0	6	0
Bean cake (except from New-chwang and Tang-chow)	„	0	0	3	5
Bone and horn ware	„	1	5	0	0
Brass buttons	„	3	0	0	0
„ foil	„	1	5	0	0
„ ware	„	1	0	0	0
„ wire	„	1	1	5	0
Camphor	„	0	7	5	0
Canes	Per 1000	0	5	0	0
Cantharides	Per 100 catties	2	0	0	0
Capoor cutcherry	„	0	3	0	0
Carpets and druggets	Per 100	3	5	0	0
Cassia lignea	Per 100 catties	0	6	0	0
„ buds	„	0	8	0	0
„ twigs	„	0	1	5	0
„ oil	„	9	0	0	0
Castor oil	„	0	2	0	0
Chestnuts	„	0	1	0	0
China root	„	0	1	3	0
Chinaware, fine	„	0	9	0	0
„ coarse	„	0	4	5	0
Cinnabar	„	0	7	5	0
Clothing, cotton	„	1	5	0	0
„ silk	„	10	0	0	0
Coal	„	0	0	4	0
Coir	„	0	1	0	0
Copper ore	„	0	5	0	0
„ sheathing, old	„	0	5	0	0
Copper and pewter ware	„	1	1	5	0
Corals, false	„	0	3	5	0
Cotton, raw	„	0	3	5	0
„ rags	„	0	0	4	5
Cow, Bezoar	Per catty	0	3	6	0
Crackers, fireworks	Per 100 catties	0	5	0	0
Cubebs	„	1	5	0	0
Curiosities, antiques	5 per cent.	*ad valorem.*			
Dates, black	Per 100 catties	0	1	5	0
„ red	„	0	0	9	0
Dye, green	Per catty	0	8	0	0
Eggs, preserved	Per 1000	0	3	5	0
Fans, feather	Per 100	0	7	5	0
„ paper	„	0	0	4	5
„ palm-leaf, trimmed	Per 1000	0	3	6	0
„ „ untrimmed	„	0	2	0	0
Felt cuttings	Per 100 catties	0	1	0	0
„ caps	Per 100	1	2	5	0
Fungus, or agaric	Per 100 catties	0	6	0	0
Galangal	„	0	1	0	0
Garlic	„	0	0	3	5
Ginseng, native	5 per cent.	*ad valorem.*			
„ Corean or Japan, 1st quality	Per catty	0	5	0	0
„ „ „ 2nd quality	„	0	3	5	0
Glass beads	Per 100 catties	0	5	0	0
„ or vitrified ware	„	0	5	0	0
Grass cloth, fine	„	2	5	0	0
„ coarse	„	0	7	5	0
Ground-nuts	„	0	1	0	0
„ cake	„	0	0	3	0
Gypsum, ground, or plaster of Paris	„	0	0	3	0

Tariff on Exports.

Articles.	Quantities.	Duty. T.	M.	C.	C.
Hair, camels'	Per 100 catties	1	0	0	0
„ goats	„	0	1	8	0
Hams	„	0	5	5	0
Hartall, or orpiment	„	0	3	5	0
Hemp	„	0	3	5	0
Honey	„	0	9	0	0
Horns, deer's, young	Per pair	0	9	0	0
„ „ old	Per 100 catties	1	3	5	0
Indian ink	„	4	0	0	0
Indigo, dry	„	1	0	0	0
Ivory ware	Per catty	0	1	5	0
Joss-sticks	Per 100 catties	0	2	0	0
Kittysols, or paper umbrellas	Per 100	0	5	0	0
Lacquered ware	Per 100 catties	1	0	0	0
Lamp-wicks	„	0	6	0	0
Lead, red (minium)	„	0	3	5	0
„ white (ceruse)	„	0	3	5	0
„ yellow (massicot)	„	0	3	5	0
Leather articles, as pouches, purses	„	1	5	0	0
„ green	„	1	8	0	0
Liches	„	0	2	0	0
Lilly flowers, dried	„	0	2	7	0
„ seeds, or lotus nuts	„	0	5	0	0
Liquorice	„	0	1	3	5
Lung-ngan	„	0	2	5	0
„ without the stone	„	0	3	5	0
Manure cakes, or poudrette	„	0	0	9	0
Marble slabs	„	0	2	0	0
Mats of all kinds	Per 100	0	2	0	0
Matting	Per roll of 40 yds.	0	2	0	0
Melon seeds	Per 100 catties	0	1	0	0
Mother-o'-pearl ware	Per catty	0	1	0	0
Mushrooms	Per 100 catties	1	5	0	0
Musk	Per catty	0	9	0	0
Nankeen and native cotton cloths	Per 100 catties	1	5	0	0
Nutgalls	„	0	5	0	0
Oil, as bean, tea, wood, cotton, and hemp seed	„	0	3	0	0
Oiled paper	„	0	4	5	0
Olive seed	„	0	3	0	0
Oyster-shell, sea-shells	„	0	0	9	0
Paint (green)	„	0	4	5	0
Palampore, or cotton bed-quilts	Per 100	2	7	5	0
Paper, 1st quality	Per 100 catties	0	7	0	0
„ 2nd quality	„	0	4	0	0
Pearls, false	„	2	0	0	0
Peel, orange	„	0	3	0	0
Peel Pumelo, 1st quality	„	0	4	5	0
„ „ 2nd „	„	0	1	5	0
Peppermint leaf	„	0	1	0	0
„ oil	„	3	5	0	0
Pictures and paintings	Each	0	1	0	0
„ on pith or rice-paper	Per 100	0	1	0	0
Pottery, earthenware	Per 100 catties	0	0	5	0
Preserves, comfits, and sweetmeats	„	0	5	0	0
Rattans, split	„	0	2	5	0
Rattan-ware	„	0	3	0	0
Rhubarb	„	1	2	5	0
Rice or paddy, wheat, millet, and other grains	„	0	1	0	0
Rugs, of hair or skin	Each	0	0	9	0
Samshoo	Per 100 catties	0	1	5	0
Sandalwood ware	Per catty	0	1	0	0
Seaweed	Per 100 catties	0	1	5	0
Sesamum seed	„	0	1	3	5
Shoes and boots, leather or satin	Per 100 pairs	3	0	0	0
„ straw	„	0	1	8	0
Silk, raw and thrown	Per 100 catties	10	0	0	0
„ Yellow, from Szechuen	„	7	0	0	0
„ Reeled, from Dupions	„	5	0	0	0
„ Wild raw	„	2	5	0	0
„ Refuse	„	1	0	0	0
„ Cocoons	„	3	0	0	0

Tariff on Exports.

Articles.	Quantities.	Duty. T.	M.	C.	C.
Silk, Floss, Canton	Per 100 catties	4	3	0	0
„ „ from other provinces	„	10	0	0	0
„ Ribbons and thread	„	10	0	0	0
„ Piece-goods: pongees, shawls, scarfs, crape, satin, gauze, velvet, and embroidered goods ...	„	12	0	0	0
„ „ Szechuen and Shantung	„	4	5	0	0
„ Tassels	„	10	0	0	0
„ Caps	Per 100	0	9	0	0
„ and cotton mixtures	Per 100 catties	5	5	0	0
Silver and gold-ware	„	10	0	0	0
Snuff	„	0	8	0	0
Soy	„	0	4	0	0
Straw braid	„	0	7	0	0
Sugar, brown	„	0	1	2	0
„ white	„	0	2	0	0
„ candy	„	0	2	5	0
Tallow, animal	„	0	2	0	0
„ vegetable	„	0	3	0	0
Tea	„	2	5	0	0
Tinfoil	„	1	2	5	0
Tobacco, prepared	„	0	4	5	0
„ leaf	„	0	1	5	0
Tortoiseshell ware	Per catty	0	2	0	0
Trunks, leather	Per 100 catties	1	5	0	0
Turmeric	„	0	1	0	0
Twine, hemp, Canton	„	0	1	5	0
„ „ Soo-chow	„	0	5	0	0
Turnips, salted	„	0	1	8	0
Varnish, or crude lacquer	„	0	5	0	0
Vermicelli	„	0	1	8	0
Vermilion	„	2	5	0	0
Wax, white or insect	„	1	5	0	0
Wood, piles, poles, and joists	Each	0	0	3	0
„ ware	Per 100 catties	1	1	5	0
Wool	„	0	3	5	0

(L.S.) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Signatures and Seal of the Five Chinese High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries.

CONVENTION between Her Majesty and the Emperor of China.

Signed in the English and Chinese languages, at Peking, October 24, 1860.

HER Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, being alike desirous to bring to an end the misunderstanding at present existing between their respective Governments, and to secure their relations against further interruption, have for this purpose appointed Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine;

And His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, His Imperial Highness the Prince of Kung;

Who, having met and communicated to each other their full powers, and finding these to be in proper form, have agreed upon the following Convention, in nine Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

A breach of friendly relations having been occasioned by the act of the garrison of Ta-ku, which obstructed Her Britannic Majesty's Representative when on his way to Peking for the purpose of exchanging the ratifications of the Treaty of Peace concluded at Tien-tsin in the month of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China expresses his deep regret at the misunderstanding so occasioned.

ARTICLE II.

It is further expressly declared, that the arrangement entered into at Shanghai in the month of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, between Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, and His Imperial Majesty's Commissioners Kweiliang and Hwashana, regarding the residence of Her Britannic Majesty's Representative in China, is hereby cancelled; and that, in accordance with Article III of the Treaty of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, Her Britannic Majesty's Representative will henceforward reside permanently or occasionally at Peking, as Her Britannic Majesty shall be pleased to decide.

ARTICLE III.

It is agreed that the Separate Article of the Treaty of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight is hereby annulled; and that in lieu of the amount of indemnity therein specified, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China shall pay the sum of eight millions of taels in the following proportions or instalments, namely:—At Tien-tsin, on or before the thirtieth day of November, the sum of five hundred thousand taels; at Canton, and on or before the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, three hundred and thirty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three taels, less the sum which shall have been advanced by the Canton authorities towards the completion of the British Factory site at Shameen; and the remainder at the ports open to foreign trade, in quarterly payments, which shall consist of one-fifth of the gross revenue from Customs there collected. The first of the said payments being due on the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, for the quarter terminating on that day.

It is further agreed that these moneys shall be paid into the hands of an officer whom Her Britannic Majesty's Representative shall specially appoint to receive them, and that the accuracy of the amounts shall, before payment, be duly ascertained by British and Chinese officers appointed to discharge this duty.

In order to prevent future discussion, it is moreover declared, that of the eight millions of taels herein guaranteed, two millions will be appropriated to the indemnification of the British mercantile community at Canton, for losses sustained by them, and the remaining six millions to the liquidation of war expenses.

ARTICLE IV.

It is agreed that on the day on which this Convention is signed, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China shall open the port of Tien-tsin to trade, and that it shall be thereafter competent to British subjects to reside and trade there under the same conditions as at any other port of China by Treaty open to trade.

ARTICLE V.

As soon as the ratifications of the Treaty of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight shall have been exchanged, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China will, by Decree, command the high authorities of every province to proclaim throughout their jurisdictions, that Chinese choosing to take service in the British Colonies, or other parts beyond sea, are at perfect liberty to enter into engagements with British subjects for that purpose, and to ship themselves and their families on board any British vessel at any of the open ports of China; also that the high authorities aforesaid shall, in concert with Her Britannic Majesty's Representative in China, frame such Regulations for the protection of Chinese, emigrating, as above, as the circumstances of the different open ports may demand.

ARTICLE VI.

With a view to the maintenance of law and order in and about the harbour of Hong Kong, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China agrees to cede to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and to her heirs and successors, to have and to hold as a dependency of Her Britannic Majesty's Colony of Hong Kong, that portion of the township of Cowloon, in the Province of Kwang-tung, of which a lease was granted in perpetuity to Harry Smith Parkes, Esquire, Companion of the Bath, a member of the Allied Commission at Canton, on behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, by Lan Tsung Kwang, Governor-General of the Two Kwang.

It is further declared that the lease in question is hereby cancelled; that the claims of any Chinese to property on the said portion of Cowloon shall be duly investigated by a Mixed Commission of British and Chinese officers; and that compensation shall be awarded by the British Government to any Chinese whose claim shall be by the said Commission established, should his removal be deemed necessary by the British Government.

ARTICLE VII.

It is agreed that the provisions of the Treaty of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, except in so far as these are modified by the present Convention, shall without delay come into operation as soon as the ratifications of the Treaty aforesaid shall have been exchanged.

It is further agreed that no separate ratification of the present Convention shall be necessary, but that it shall take effect from the date of its signature, and be equally binding with the Treaty above mentioned on the High Contracting Parties.

ARTICLE VIII.

It is agreed that as soon as the ratifications of the Treaty of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight shall have been exchanged, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China shall, by Decree, command the high authorities in the capital and in the provinces to print and publish the aforesaid Treaty and the present Convention, for general information.

ARTICLE IX.

It is agreed that as soon as this Convention shall have been signed, the ratifications of the Treaty of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight shall have been exchanged, and an Imperial Decree respecting the publication of the

said Convention and Treaty shall have been promulgated, as provided for by Article VIII of this Convention, Chusan shall be evacuated by Her Britannic Majesty's troops there stationed, and Her Britannic Majesty's force now before Peking shall commence its march towards the city of Tien-tsin, the forts of Taku, the north coast of Shang-tung, and the city of Canton, at each or all of which places it shall be at the option of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland to retain a force until the indemnity of eight millions of taels, guaranteed in Article III, shall have been paid.

Done at Peking, in the Court of the Board of Ceremonies, on the twenty-fourth day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

(L.S.) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Signature and Seal of the Chinese Plenipotentiary.

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CHINA.

TREATIES between Her Majesty and the Emperor of China.

With RULES for TRADE

and

TARIFF of DUTIES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty. 1861.

LONDON:

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